HOUSE BILL No. 1365

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 6-2.5; IC 6-3; IC 6-4.1-1-3; IC 6-5.5-1; IC 6-2.5-5-15.

Synopsis: Various state tax matters. Makes the following changes to the sales and use tax: (1) Grants a credit against Indiana use tax for sales tax paid in another state for a vehicle, a watercraft, or an aircraft. (2) Makes the furnishing of satellite television service, cable radio service, and satellite radio service a retail transaction. (3) Indicates that a deduction for sales tax paid on a purchase price that becomes uncollectible is not assignable. Requires interest and intangible expenses incurred in certain related member transactions and taken as a deduction for federal income tax purposes to be added back to income for adjusted gross income and financial institutions tax purposes. Makes the following changes to the adjusted gross income tax: (1) Changes the method of calculating the Indiana net operating loss deduction. (2) Eliminates the carryback of net operating loss deductions. Repeals the sales tax credit for sales of motor vehicles, trailers, watercraft, and aircraft that are sold in Indiana and titled or registered in another state.

Effective: January 1, 2004 (retroactive); March 1, 2004 (retroactive); July 1, 2004.

Cochran, Liggett, Kuzman

January 20, 2004, read first time and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.









Second Regular Session 113th General Assembly (2004)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

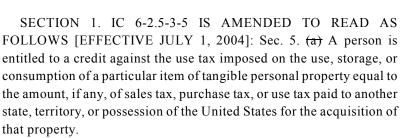
Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in this style type. Also, the word NEW will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in this style type or this style type reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2003 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1365

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:



(b) The credit provided under subsection (a) does not apply to the use tax imposed on the use, storage, or consumption of vehicles, watercraft, or aircraft that are required to be titled, registered, or licensed by Indiana.

SECTION 2. IC 6-2.5-4-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 11. (a) A person is a retail merchant making a retail transaction when he the person furnishes local cable television or radio service or intrastate cable satellite television or radio service that terminates in Indiana.



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(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a person is not a retail merchant						
making a retail transaction when the person provides, installs,						
constructs, services, or removes tangible personal property which is						
used in connection with the furnishing of local cable television or						
radio service or intrastate cable satellite or radio television service.						
SECTION 3. IC 6-2.5-6-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.257-2003,						
SECTION 30, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE						
JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 9. (a) In determining the amount of state gross						
retail and use taxes which he a retail merchant must remit under						
section 7 of this chapter, a the retail merchant shall, subject to						
subsection subsections (c) and (d), deduct from his the retail						
merchant's gross retail income from retail transactions made during						
a particular reporting period, an amount equal to his the retail						
merchant's receivables which:						
(1) resulted from retail transactions in which the retail merchant						
did not collect the state gross retail or use tax from the purchaser;						
(2) resulted from retail transactions on which the retail merchant						
has previously paid the state gross retail or use tax liability to the						
department; and						
(3) were written off as an uncollectible debt for federal tax						
purposes under Section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code during						
the particular reporting period.						
(b) If a retail merchant deducts a receivable under subsection (a)						
and subsequently collects all or part of that receivable, then the retail						
merchant shall, subject to subsection $\frac{(c)(6)}{(d)}$, $\frac{(d)(6)}{(d)}$, include the amount						
collected as part of his the retail merchant's gross retail income from						
retail transactions for the particular reporting period in which he the						
retail merchant makes the collection.						
(c) The right to a deduction under this section is not assignable.						
(d) The following provisions apply to a deduction for a receivable						
treated as uncollectible debt under subsection (a):						
(1) The deduction does not include interest.						
(2) The amount of the deduction shall be determined in the						
manner provided by Section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code for						
bad debts but shall be adjusted to exclude:						
(A) financing charges or interest;						
(B) sales or use taxes charged on the purchase price;						
(C) uncollectible amounts on property that remain in the						
possession of the seller until the full purchase price is paid;						
(D) expenses incurred in attempting to collect any debt; and						
(E) repossessed property.						
(3) The deduction shall be claimed on the return for the period						



1	during which the receivable is written off as uncollectible in the
2	claimant's books and records and is eligible to be deducted for
3	federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subdivision, a
4	claimant who is not required to file federal income tax returns
5	may deduct an uncollectible receivable on a return filed for the
6	period in which the receivable is written off as uncollectible in the
7	claimant's books and records and would be eligible for a bad debt
8	deduction for federal income tax purposes if the claimant were
9	required to file a federal income tax return.
10	(4) If the amount of uncollectible receivables claimed as a
11	deduction by a retail merchant for a particular reporting period
12	exceeds the amount of the retail merchant's taxable sales for that
13	reporting period, the retail merchant may file a refund claim
14	under IC 6-8.1-9. However, the deadline for the refund claim
15	shall be measured from the due date of the return for the reporting
16	period on which the deduction for the uncollectible receivables
17	could first be claimed.
18	(5) If a retail merchant's filing responsibilities have been assumed
19	by a certified service provider (as defined in IC 6-2.5-11-2), the
20	certified service provider may claim, on behalf of the retail
21	merchant, any deduction or refund for uncollectible receivables
22	provided by this section. The certified service provider must
23	credit or refund the full amount of any deduction or refund
24	received to the retail merchant.
25	(6) For purposes of reporting a payment received on a previously
26	claimed uncollectible receivable, any payments made on a debt or
27	account shall be applied first proportionally to the taxable price
28	of the property and the state gross retail tax or use tax thereon,
29	and secondly to interest, service charges, and any other charges.
30	(7) A retail merchant claiming a deduction for an uncollectible
31	receivable may allocate that receivable among the states that are
32	members of the streamlined sales and use tax agreement if the
33	books and records of the retail merchant support that allocation.
34	SECTION 4. IC 6-3-1-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2004,
35	SECTION 49, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
36	JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 3.5. When used in this
37	article, the term "adjusted gross income" shall mean the following:
38	(a) In the case of all individuals, "adjusted gross income" (as
39	defined in Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code), modified as
40	follows:
41	(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article

by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.



1	(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed
2	or allowable pursuant to Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code
3	for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state
4	level by any state of the United States.
5	(3) Subtract one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or in the case of a
6	joint return filed by a husband and wife, subtract for each spouse
7	one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
8	(4) Subtract one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for:
9	(A) each of the exemptions provided by Section 151(c) of the
10	Internal Revenue Code;
11	(B) each additional amount allowable under Section 63(f) of
12	the Internal Revenue Code; and
13	(C) the spouse of the taxpayer if a separate return is made by
14	the taxpayer and if the spouse, for the calendar year in which
15	the taxable year of the taxpayer begins, has no gross income
16	and is not the dependent of another taxpayer.
17	(5) Subtract:
18	(A) one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for each of the
19	exemptions allowed under Section 151(c)(1)(B) of the Internal
20	Revenue Code for taxable years beginning after December 31,
21	1996; and
22	(B) five hundred dollars (\$500) for each additional amount
23	allowable under Section 63(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code
24	if the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer, or the taxpayer
25	and the taxpayer's spouse in the case of a joint return, is less
26	than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).
27	This amount is in addition to the amount subtracted under
28	subdivision (4).
29	(6) Subtract an amount equal to the lesser of:
30	(A) that part of the individual's adjusted gross income (as
31	defined in Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code) for that
32	taxable year that is subject to a tax that is imposed by a
33	political subdivision of another state and that is imposed on or
34	measured by income; or
35	(B) two thousand dollars (\$2,000).
36	(7) Add an amount equal to the total capital gain portion of a
37	lump sum distribution (as defined in Section 402(e)(4)(D) of the
38	Internal Revenue Code) if the lump sum distribution is received
39	by the individual during the taxable year and if the capital gain
40	portion of the distribution is taxed in the manner provided in
41	Section 402 of the Internal Revenue Code

(8) Subtract any amounts included in federal adjusted gross



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1	income under Section 111 of the Internal Revenue Code as a
2	recovery of items previously deducted as an itemized deduction
3	from adjusted gross income.
4	(9) Subtract any amounts included in federal adjusted gross
5	income under the Internal Revenue Code which amounts were
6	received by the individual as supplemental railroad retirement
7	annuities under 45 U.S.C. 231 and which are not deductible under
8	subdivision (1).
9	(10) Add an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section
10	221 of the Internal Revenue Code for married couples filing joint
11	returns if the taxable year began before January 1, 1987.
12	(11) Add an amount equal to the interest excluded from federal
13	gross income by the individual for the taxable year under Section
14	128 of the Internal Revenue Code if the taxable year began before
15	January 1, 1985.
16	(12) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of federal Social
17	Security and Railroad Retirement benefits included in a taxpayer's
18	federal gross income by Section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code.
19	(13) In the case of a nonresident taxpayer or a resident taxpayer
20	residing in Indiana for a period of less than the taxpayer's entire
21	taxable year, the total amount of the deductions allowed pursuant
22	to subdivisions (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be reduced to an amount
23	which bears the same ratio to the total as the taxpayer's income
24	taxable in Indiana bears to the taxpayer's total income.
25	(14) In the case of an individual who is a recipient of assistance
26	under IC 12-10-6-1, IC 12-10-6-2.1, IC 12-15-2-2, or IC 12-15-7,
27	subtract an amount equal to that portion of the individual's
28	adjusted gross income with respect to which the individual is not
29	allowed under federal law to retain an amount to pay state and
30	local income taxes.
31	(15) In the case of an eligible individual, subtract the amount of
32	a Holocaust victim's settlement payment included in the
33	individual's federal adjusted gross income.
34	(16) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999,
35	subtract an amount equal to the portion of any premiums paid
36	during the taxable year by the taxpayer for a qualified long term
37	care policy (as defined in IC 12-15-39.6-5) for the taxpayer or the
38	taxpayer's spouse, or both.
39	(17) Subtract an amount equal to the lesser of:
40	(A) for a taxable year:
41	(i) including any part of 2004, the amount determined under
42	subsection (f); and



1	(ii) beginning after December 31, 2004, two thousand five
2	hundred dollars (\$2,500); or
3	(B) the amount of property taxes that are paid during the
4	taxable year in Indiana by the individual on the individual's
5	principal place of residence.
6	(18) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of a September 11
7	terrorist attack settlement payment included in the individual's
8	federal adjusted gross income.
9	(19) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
10	gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus
11	depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
12	earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
13	that would have been computed had an election not been made
14	under Section 168(k)(2)(C)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code to
15	apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was
16	placed in service.
17	(20) Add an amount equal to:
18	(A) interest expenses and costs; and
19	(B) intangible expenses and costs;
20	directly or indirectly paid, accrued, or incurred to or in
21	connection with one (1) or more transactions with one (1) or
22	more related members in the taxable year.
23	(21) Add an amount equal to the deduction allowed under
24	Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code for net operating
25	losses.
26	(b) In the case of corporations, the same as "taxable income" (as
27	defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code) adjusted as
28	follows:
29	(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article
30	by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.
31	(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed
32	or allowable pursuant to Section 170 of the Internal Revenue
33	Code.
34	(3) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed
35	or allowable pursuant to Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code
36	for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state
37	level by any state of the United States.
38	(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the
39	corporation's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal
40	Revenue Code.
41	(5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
42	gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus



1	depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
2	earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
3	that would have been computed had an election not been made
4	under Section 168(k)(2)(C)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code to
5	apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was
6	placed in service.
7	(6) Add an amount equal to:
8	(A) interest expenses and costs; and
9	(B) intangible expenses and costs;
10	directly or indirectly paid, accrued, or incurred to or in
11	connection with one (1) or more transactions with one (1) or
12	more related members in the taxable year.
13	(7) Add an amount equal to the deduction allowed under
14	Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code for net operating
15	losses.
16	(c) In the case of life insurance companies (as defined in Section
17	816(a) of the Internal Revenue Code) that are organized under Indiana
18	law, the same as "life insurance company taxable income" (as defined
19	in Section 801 of the Internal Revenue Code), adjusted as follows:
20	(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article
21	by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.
22	(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed or allowable
23	under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.
24	(3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable
25	under Section 805 or Section 831(c) of the Internal Revenue Code
26	for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state
27	level by any state.
28	(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the
29	company's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal
30	Revenue Code.
31	(5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
32	gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus
33	depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
34	earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
35	that would have been computed had an election not been made
36	under Section 168(k)(2)(C)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code to
37	apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was
38	placed in service.
39	(6) Add an amount equal to:
40	(A) interest expenses and costs; and
41	(B) intangible expenses and costs;
42	directly or indirectly paid, accrued, or incurred to or in



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1 2	connection with one (1) or more transactions with one (1) or
3	more related members in the taxable year.
4	(d) In the case of insurance companies subject to tax under Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code and organized under Indiana law, the
5	same as "taxable income" (as defined in Section 832 of the Internal
6	Revenue Code), adjusted as follows:
7	(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article
8	by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.
9	(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed or allowable
10	under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.
11	(3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable
12	under Section 805 or Section 831(c) of the Internal Revenue Code
13	for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state
14	level by any state.
15	(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the
16	company's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal
17	Revenue Code.
18	(5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
19	gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus
20	depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
21	earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
22	that would have been computed had an election not been made
23	under Section 168(k)(2)(C)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code to
24	apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was
25	placed in service.
26	(6) Add an amount equal to:
27	(A) interest expenses and costs; and
28	(B) intangible expenses and costs;
29	directly or indirectly paid, accrued, or incurred to or in
30	connection with one (1) or more transactions with one (1) or
31	more related members in the taxable year.
32	(e) In the case of trusts and estates, "taxable income" (as defined for
33	trusts and estates in Section 641(b) of the Internal Revenue Code)
34	adjusted as follows:
35	(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article
36	by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.
37	(2) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of a September 11
38	terrorist attack settlement payment included in the federal
39	adjusted gross income of the estate of a victim of the September
40	11 terrorist attack or a trust to the extent the trust benefits a victim
41	of the September 11 terrorist attack.
42	(3) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted



1	gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus
2	depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
3	earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
4	that would have been computed had an election not been made
5	under Section 168(k)(2)(C)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code to
6	apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was
7	placed in service.
8	(4) Add an amount equal to:
9	(A) interest expenses and costs; and
10	(B) intangible expenses and costs;
11	directly or indirectly paid, accrued, or incurred to or in
12	connection with one (1) or more transactions with one (1) or
13	more related members in the taxable year.
14	(5) Add an amount equal to the deduction allowed under
15	Section 642(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for net operating
16	losses.
17	(f) This subsection applies only to the extent that an individual paid
18	property taxes in 2004 that were imposed for the March 1, 2002,
19	assessment date or the January 15, 2003, assessment date. The
20	maximum amount of the deduction under subsection (a)(17) is equal
21	to the amount determined under STEP FIVE of the following formula:
22	STEP ONE: Determine the amount of property taxes that the
23	taxpayer paid after December 31, 2003, in the taxable year for
24	property taxes imposed for the March 1, 2002, assessment date
25	and the January 15, 2003, assessment date.
26	STEP TWO: Determine the amount of property taxes that the
27	taxpayer paid in the taxable year for the March 1, 2003,
28	assessment date and the January 15, 2004, assessment date.
29	STEP THREE: Determine the result of the STEP ONE amount
30	divided by the STEP TWO amount.
31	STEP FOUR: Multiply the STEP THREE amount by two
32	thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
33	STEP FIVE: Determine the sum of the STEP THREE amount and
34	two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
35	SECTION 5. IC 6-3-1-34 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
36	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
37	JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 34. For purposes of this
38	chapter, "intangible investments" means investments in:
39	(1) stocks;
40	(2) bonds;
41	(3) notes;
42	(4) interests in a partnership;



1	(5) patents;	
2	(6) patent applications;	
3	(7) trademarks;	
4	(8) trade names;	
5	(9) copyrights;	
6	(10) similar types of intangible assets; and	
7	(11) other debt obligations, including debt obligations of	
8	related members.	
9	SECTION 6. IC 6-3-1-35 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE	
10	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
11	JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 35. For purposes of this	
12	chapter, "related member" means any of the following:	
13	(1) An entity whose activities, in one (1) state, are primarily:	
14	(A) the maintenance and management of intangible	
15	investments, including the intangible investments of	
16	corporations, including business trusts, and other entities	
17	registered as investment companies under the federal	
18	Investment Company Act of 1940; and	
19	(B) the collection and distribution of the income from:	
20	(i) investments described in clause (A); or	
21	(ii) tangible property physically located outside that	
22	state.	
23	(2) An entity that is:	
24	(A) a personal holding company; or	_
25	(B) directly, indirectly, constructively, or beneficially	
26	owned in whole or in part by a personal holding company;	
27	(as defined in Section 542 of the Internal Revenue Code	
28	without regard to the stock ownership requirements set forth	
29	in Section 542(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code).	
30	(3) An entity that is a foreign personal holding company (as	
31	defined in Section 552 of the Internal Revenue Code).	
32	(4) Any entity that:	
33	(A) is not a corporation; and	
34	(B) is directly, indirectly, constructively, or beneficially	
35	owned in whole or in part by a foreign personal holding	
36	company (as defined in Section 552 of the Internal Revenue	
37	Code).	
38	SECTION 7. IC 6-3-1-36 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE	
39	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
40	JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 36. (a) As used in this	
41	chapter, "intangible expenses and costs" includes expenses, losses,	
12	and costs for, related to, or in connection directly or indirectly with	



1	the direct or indirect:	
2	(1) acquisition;	
3	(2) use;	
4	(3) maintenance or management;	
5	(4) ownership;	
6	(5) sale; or	
7	(6) exchange;	
8	of, or any other direct or indirect disposition of, intangible	
9	property to the extent that the amounts are allowed as deductions	
10	or costs in determining taxable income before operating loss	
11	deductions and special deductions for the taxable year under the	
12	Internal Revenue Code.	
13	(b) The term includes losses related to or incurred in connection	
14	directly or indirectly with:	
15	(1) factoring transactions;	
16	(2) losses related to or incurred in connection directly or	
17	indirectly with:	
18	(A) discounting transactions;	
19	(B) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees;	
20	(C) licensing fees; and	
21	(D) other similar expenses and costs.	
22	SECTION 8. IC 6-3-1-37 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE	
23	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
24	JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 37. For purposes of this	
25	chapter, "interest expenses and costs" includes amounts directly or	
26	indirectly allowed as deductions under Section 163 of the Internal	
27	Revenue Code for purposes of determining taxable income under	
28	the Internal Revenue Code.	W
29	SECTION 9. IC 6-3-2-2.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS	
30	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]:	
31	Sec. 2.5. (a) This section applies to a resident person. for a particular	
32	taxable year, if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for that taxable	
33	year is reduced because of a deduction allowed under Section 172 of	
34	the Internal Revenue Code for a net operating loss. For purposes of	
35	section 1 of this chapter, the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for the	
36	particular taxable year, is the remainder determined under STEP FOUR	
37	of the following formula:	
38	STEP ONE: Determine the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for	
39	the taxable year, as calculated without the deduction for net	
40	operating losses provided by Section 172 of the Internal Revenue	
41	Code.	
42	STEP TWO: Determine, in the manner prescribed in subsection	



1	(b), the amount of the taxpayer's net operating losses that are
2	deductible for the taxable year under Section 172 of the Internal
3	Revenue Code, as adjusted to reflect the modifications required
4	by IC 6-3-1-3.5.
5	STEP THREE: Enter the larger of zero (0) or the amount
6	determined under STEP TWO.
7	STEP FOUR: Subtract the amount entered under STEP THREE
8	from the amount determined under STEP ONE.
9	(b) For purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the modifications
10	that are to be applied are those modifications required under
11	IC 6-3-1-3.5 for the same taxable year during which each net operating
12	loss was incurred. In addition, for purposes of STEP TWO of
13	subsection (a), the following procedures apply:
14	(1) The taxpayer's net operating loss for a particular taxable year
15	shall be treated as a positive number.
16	(2) A modification that is to be added to federal adjusted gross
17	income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall be
18	treated as a negative number.
19	(3) A modification that is to be subtracted from federal adjusted
20	gross income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall
21	be treated as a positive number.
22	(b) Resident persons are entitled to a net operating loss
23	deduction.
24	(c) The Indiana net operating loss is equal to the taxpayer's
25	federal net operating loss, calculated according to Section 172 of
26	the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted for the modifications required
27	by IC 6-3-1-3.5, represented as a positive number.
28	(d) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (e), the
29	amount calculated in subsection (c) shall be available as a
30	deduction from the taxpayer's adjusted gross income (as defined in
31	IC 6-3-1-3.5) in future taxable years. The deduction may be taken
32	only after all other deductions from adjusted gross income allowed
33	under this chapter have been taken.
34	(e) An amount remaining after the deduction is taken in a
35	taxable year may be carried forward to the following taxable years.
36	The amount of the deduction carried forward from a taxable year
37	shall be reduced to the extent that the carry forward is used by the
38	taxpayer to obtain a deduction in a taxable year until the
39	occurrence of the earlier of the following:
40	(1) The entire amount of the deduction is taken.

(2) Twenty (20) years after the year in which the net operating



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loss was incurred.

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SECTION 10. IC 6-3-2-2.6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.192-2002(ss), SECTION 73, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 2.6. (a) This section applies to a corporation or a nonresident person. for a particular taxable year, if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for that taxable year is reduced because of a deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code for a net operating loss. For purposes of section 1 of this chapter, the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for the particular taxable year, derived from sources within Indiana is the remainder determined under STEP FOUR of the following formula:

STEP ONE: Determine, in the manner prescribed in section 2 of this chapter, the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for the taxable year, derived from sources within Indiana, as calculated without the deduction for net operating losses provided by Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.

STEP TWO: Determine, in the manner prescribed in subsection (b), the amount of the taxpayer's net operating losses that are deductible for the taxable year under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as adjusted to reflect the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5, and that are derived from sources within Indiana. STEP THREE: Enter the larger of zero (0) or the amount determined under STEP TWO.

STEP FOUR: Subtract the amount entered under STEP THREE from the amount determined under STEP ONE.

(b) For purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the modifications that are to be applied are those modifications required under IC 6-3-1-3.5 for the same taxable year during which each net operating loss was incurred. In addition, for purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the amount of a taxpayer's net operating losses that are derived from sources within Indiana shall be determined in the same manner that the amount of the taxpayer's income derived from sources within Indiana is determined, under section 2 of this chapter, for the same taxable year during which each loss was incurred. Also, for purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the following procedures apply:

- (1) The taxpayer's net operating loss for a particular taxable year shall be treated as a positive number.
- (2) A modification that is to be added to federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall be treated as a negative number.
- (3) A modification that is to be subtracted from federal adjusted









1	gross income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall
2	be treated as a positive number.
3	(4) A net operating loss under this section shall be considered
4	even though in the year the taxpayer incurred the loss the taxpayer
5	was not subject to the tax imposed under section 1 of this chapter
6	because the taxpayer was:
7	(A) a life insurance company (as defined in Section 816(a) of
8	the Internal Revenue Code); or
9	(B) an insurance company subject to tax under Section 831 of the
10	Internal Revenue Code.
11	(b) Corporations and nonresident persons are entitled to a net
12	operating loss deduction. The amount of the deduction taken in a
13	taxable year may not exceed the taxpayer's unused Indiana net
14	operating losses carried forward for use in that year.
15	(c) The Indiana net operating loss is equal to:
16	(1) the taxpayer's federal net operating loss, calculated
17	according to Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code,
18	adjusted for the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5,
19	represented as a positive number; multiplied by
20	(2) the taxpayer's Indiana apportionment percentage as
21	determined under section 2 of this chapter for the same year
22	that the federal loss was incurred.
23	(d) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (e), the
24	amount calculated in subsection (c) shall be available as a
25	deduction from the taxpayer's adjusted gross income (as defined in
26	IC 6-3-1-3.5) in future taxable years. The deduction shall be taken
27	only after all other deductions from adjusted gross income allowed
28	under this chapter have been taken.
29	(e) An amount remaining after the deduction is taken in a
30	taxable year may be carried forward to the following taxable years.
31	The amount of the deduction carried forward from a taxable year
32	shall be reduced to the extent that the carry forward is used by the
33	taxpayer to obtain a deduction in a taxable year until the
34	occurrence of the earlier of the following:
35	(1) The entire amount of the deduction is taken.
36	(2) Twenty (20) years after the year in which the net operating
37	loss was incurred.
38	A net operating loss deduction may not be carried back.
39	SECTION 11. IC 6-4.1-1-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
40	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) "Class A
41	transferee" means a transferee who is a lineal ancestor or lineal



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descendant of the transferor.

1	(b) "Class B transferee" means a transferee who is a:
2	(1) brother or sister of the transferor;
3	(2) descendant of a brother or sister of the transferor; or
4	(3) spouse, widow, or widower of a child of the transferor.
5	(c) "Class C transferee" means a transferee, except a surviving
6	spouse, who is neither a Class A nor a Class B transferee.
7	(d) For purposes of this section, a legally adopted child is to be
8	treated as if he the child were the natural child of his the child's
9	adopting parent if the adoption occurred before the individual was
0	totally emancipated. For purposes of this section, if a relationship of
.1	loco parentis has existed for at least ten (10) years and if the
2	relationship began before the child's fifteenth birthday, the child is to
3	be considered the natural child of the loco parentis parent.
4	SECTION 12. IC 6-5.5-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.105-2003,
.5	SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
6	JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided
7	in subsections (b) through (d), "adjusted gross income" means taxable
8	income as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted
9	as follows:
20	(1) Add the following amounts:
21	(A) An amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable
22	under Section 166, Section 585, or Section 593 of the Internal
23	Revenue Code.
24	(B) An amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable
2.5	under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.
26	(C) An amount equal to a deduction or deductions allowed or
27	allowable under Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code for
28	taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state
29	level by a state of the United States or levied at the local level
0	by any subdivision of a state of the United States.
31	(D) The amount of interest excluded under Section 103 of the
32	Internal Revenue Code or under any other federal law, minus
3	the associated expenses disallowed in the computation of
4	taxable income under Section 265 of the Internal Revenue
55	Code.
66	(E) An amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section
37	172 or 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code for net operating
8	losses or net capital losses.
9	(F) For a taxpayer that is not a large bank (as defined in
10	Section 585(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code), an amount
1	equal to the recovery of a debt, or part of a debt, that becomes
12	worthloss to the extent a deduction was allowed from gross



1	income in a prior taxable year under Section 166(a) of the	
2	Internal Revenue Code.	
3	(G) Add The amount necessary to make the adjusted gross	
4	income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus	
5	depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an	
6	earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross	
7	income that would have been computed had an election not	
8	been made under Section 168(k)(2)(C)(iii) of the Internal	
9	Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in	
.0	the year that it was placed in service.	
. 1	(H) An amount equal to:	
2	(i) interest expenses and costs; and	
.3	(ii) intangible expenses and costs;	
.4	directly or indirectly paid, accrued, or incurred to or in	
.5	connection with one (1) or more transactions with one (1)	
6	or more related members in the taxable year.	
.7	(2) Subtract the following amounts:	
. 8	(A) Income that the United States Constitution or any statute	
9	of the United States prohibits from being used to measure the	
20	tax imposed by this chapter.	
2.1	(B) Income that is derived from sources outside the United	
22	States, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.	
23	(C) An amount equal to a debt or part of a debt that becomes	
24	worthless, as permitted under Section 166(a) of the Internal	
2.5	Revenue Code.	
26	(D) An amount equal to any bad debt reserves that are	
27	included in federal income because of accounting method	
28	changes required by Section 585(c)(3)(A) or Section 593 of	
29	the Internal Revenue Code.	
0	(E) Subtract The amount necessary to make the adjusted gross	
31	income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus	
32	depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an	
3	earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross	
34	income that would have been computed had an election not	
35	been made under Section 168(k)(2)(C)(iii) of the Internal	
66	Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation.	
37	(b) In the case of a credit union, "adjusted gross income" for a	
8	taxable year means the total transfers to undivided earnings minus	
19	dividends for that taxable year after statutory reserves are set aside	
10	under IC 28-7-1-24.	
1	(c) In the case of an investment company, "adjusted gross income"	
12	means the sum of the company's federal taxable income, as adjusted	



1	under subsection (e), multiplied by the quotient of:	
2	(1) the aggregate of the gross payments collected by the company	
3	during the taxable year from old and new business upon	
4	investment contracts issued by the company and held by residents	
5	of Indiana; divided by	
6	(2) the total amount of gross payments collected during the	
7	taxable year by the company from the business upon investment	
8	contracts issued by the company and held by persons residing	
9	within Indiana and elsewhere.	
10	(d) As used in subsection (c), "investment company" means a	
11	person, copartnership, association, limited liability company, or	
12	corporation, whether domestic or foreign, that:	
13	(1) is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15	
14	U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.); and	
15	(2) solicits or receives a payment to be made to itself and issues	_
16	in exchange for the payment:	
17	(A) a so-called bond;	
18	(B) a share;	
19	(C) a coupon;	
20	(D) a certificate of membership;	
21	(E) an agreement;	
22	(F) a pretended agreement; or	
23	(G) other evidences of obligation;	
24	entitling the holder to anything of value at some future date, if the	
25	gross payments received by the company during the taxable year	
26	on outstanding investment contracts, plus interest and dividends	_
27	earned on those contracts (by prorating the interest and dividends	- 1
28	earned on investment contracts by the same proportion that	
29	certificate reserves (as defined by the Investment Company Act	
30	of 1940) is to the company's total assets) is at least fifty percent	
31	(50%) of the company's gross payments upon investment	
32	contracts plus gross income from all other sources except	
33	dividends from subsidiaries for the taxable year. The term	
34	"investment contract" means an instrument listed in clauses (A)	
35	through (G).	
36	(e) The federal adjusted gross income of an investment company	
37	shall be adjusted by adding an amount equal to:	
38	(1) interest expenses and costs; and	
39	(2) intangible expenses and costs;	
40	directly or indirectly paid, accrued, or incurred to or in connection	
41	with one (1) or more transactions with one (1) or more related	
12	members in the taxable year.	



1	SECTION 13. IC 6-5.5-1-10.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA	
2	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS	
3	[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 10.5. For	
4	purposes of this chapter, "intangible investments" means	
5	investments in:	
6	(1) stocks;	
7	(2) bonds;	
8	(3) notes;	
9	(4) interests in a partnerships;	
0	(5) patents;	
1	(6) patent applications;	
2	(7) trademarks;	
3	(8) trade names;	
4	(9) copyrights;	
5	(10) similar types of intangible assets; and	
6	(11) other debt obligations, including debt obligations of	
7	related members.	U
.8	SECTION 14. IC 6-5.5-1-12.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA	
9	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS	
20	[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 12.5. For	
21	purposes of this chapter, "related member" means any of the	
22	following:	
23	(1) An entity whose activities, in one (1) state, are primarily:	
24	(A) the maintenance and management of intangible	_
25	investments, including the intangible investments of	
26	corporations, including business trusts, and other entities	
27	registered as investment companies under the federal	
28	Investment Company Act of 1940; and	V
29	(B) the collection and distribution of the income from:	
30	(i) investments described in clause (A); or	
31	(ii) tangible property physically located outside that	
32	state.	
3	(2) An entity that is:	
4	(A) a personal holding company; or	
55	(B) directly, indirectly, constructively, or beneficially	
56 57	owned in whole or in part by a personal holding company; (as defined in Section 542 of the Internal Revenue Code	
8	·	
10 19	without regard to the stock ownership requirements set forth in Section 542(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code).	
10	(3) An entity that is a foreign personal holding company (as	
1	defined in Section 552 of the Internal Revenue Code).	
2	(4) Any entity that:	
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1	(A) is not a corporation; and					
2	(B) is directly, indirectly, constructively, or beneficially					
3	owned in whole or in part by a foreign personal holding					
4	company (as defined in Section 552 of the Internal Revenue					
5	Code).					
6	SECTION 15. IC 6-5.5-1-12.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA					
7	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS					
8	[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 12.6. (a)					
9	As used in this chapter, "intangible expenses and costs" includes	_				
10	expenses, losses, and costs for, related to, or in connection directly					
11	or indirectly with the direct or indirect:					
12	(1) acquisition;					
13	(2) use;					
14	(3) maintenance or management;					
15	(4) ownership;	_				
16	(5) sale; or					
17	(6) exchange;	•				
18	of or any other direct or indirect disposition of intangible property					
19	to the extent that the amounts are allowed as deductions or costs in					
20	determining taxable income before operating loss deductions and					
21 22	special deductions for the taxable year under the Internal Revenue					
23	Code. (b) The term includes losses related to or incurred in connection					
23 24	directly or indirectly with:					
25	(1) factoring transactions;					
26	(2) losses related to or incurred in connection directly or					
27	indirectly with:					
28	(A) discounting transactions;	1				
29	(B) royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees;	_				
30	(C) licensing fees; and					
31	(D) other similar expenses and costs.					
32	SECTION 16. IC 6-5.5-1-12.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA					
33	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS					
34	[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 12.7. For					
35	purposes of this chapter, "interest expenses and costs" includes					
36	amounts directly or indirectly allowed as deductions under Section					
37	163 of the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of determining					
38	taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.					
39	SECTION 17. IC 6-2.5-5-15 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY					
40	1, 2004].					
41	SECTION 18. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004					
12	(RETROACTIVE)] (a) IC 6-2.5-3-5, as amended by this act, applies					



only to vo	ehicles,	watercraft,	and air	rcraft t	hat ar	e initially	titled,
registere	d, or lic	ensed in Ind	liana af	ter Jun	e 30, 2	004.	

- (b) IC 6-2.5-4-11, as amended by this act, applies only to transactions occurring after March 1, 2004. A retail transaction to which IC 6-2.5-4-11, as amended by this act, applies shall be considered as having occurred after March 1, 2004, if charges are collected for the retail transactions upon original statements and billings dated after March 31, 2004.
- (c) The repeal of IC 6-2.5-5-15 by this act applies only to retail transactions occurring after June 30, 2004. A retail transaction shall be considered as having occurred after June 30, 2004, to the extent that delivery of the property or services constituting selling at retail is made after that date to the purchaser or to the place of delivery designated by the purchaser. However, a transaction shall be considered as having occurred before July 1, 2004, to the extent that the agreement of the parties to the transaction was entered into before July 1, 2004, and payment for the property or services furnished in the transaction is made before July 1, 2004, notwithstanding the delivery of the property or services after June 30, 2004.
- (d) IC 6-2.5-6-9, as amended by this act, applies only to deductions assigned after June 30, 2004.
- (e) The following provisions apply only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003:
 - (1) IC 6-3-1-3.5.
 - (2) IC 6-5.5-1-2.
- (f) The following provisions apply only to the use of a net operating loss as a deduction for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003, regardless of the taxable year when the loss that is the basis for the net operating loss deduction occurred:
 - (1) IC 6-3-2-2.5.
 - (2) IC 6-3-2-2.6.
- (3) IC 6-5.5-2-1.

- (g) IC 6-4.1-1-3, as amended by this act, applies only to an adopting parent who dies after June 30, 2004.
- SECTION 19. An emergency is declared for this act.







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